the whole subject will receive that thorough considation which its gravity and importance are so well calculated to command." Mr. Butler's plan is this:

Dear of Indiana—Plan for the farment of interest.—On the 10th instant, Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, communicated to the legislature of that State a long and able letter from Charles Butler, esq., of New York, as representative of the holders of a large amount of Indiana State bonds. The governor expresses no direct opinion in regard to the plan proposed by Mr. Butler, but says: "It is not doubted that the whole subject will receive that thorough consideration which its gravity and importance are so well calculated to command." Mr. B.'s plan is briefly this:

thorough consideration which its gravity and importance are so well calculated to command." Mr. B. s plan is briefly this:

"Without imposing a higher property tax than a three-mill tax, or thirty cents on the hundred dollars, and placing the poli tax at seventy-five cents, sufficient revenue would be produced, after paying all State expenses, to pay two per cent. Internat annually on the entire public debt of the State, from and after the 1st day of July, 1846, up to the 1st day of January, 1851, inclusive, besides leaving a surplus to be epplied to the payment of the six per cent. treasury notes of over one hundred thousand dollars ennually; and these being absorbed within that time, the State would then, by the further addition of a half mill in 1850, have the means to pay from and after the 1st day of January, 1851, three per cent. interest annually on the then entire funded debt, besides leaving a surplus to go to a sinking fund for the gradual redemption of the principal; and which amount of interest being secured by revenues derived from taxation, may be safely assumed as the limit at which taxation may be fixed; and reliance may be had on the revenues of the Wabash and Eric canal, when finished from the State line to the Ohio river, to meet any deficiency, having every reason to believe that the receipts from that source will cover the amount in fall after that time; and in alluding to this canad, I take occasion to say that your bondholders regard the progress and completion of that great work of internal improvement as intimately dentified with the future wealth and prosperity of Indiana, and as adding greasly to the ability of the people to meet their just oblig tions; and in expressing it willingness in their behalf to co-operate with the State, in any way that may be desired, for the accomplishment of so great an object as the completion of that canal at the earliest practicable period, (upon the security alone of the canal and the munificent grants of land donated by Congress for that purpose,) it

in order to ascertain the total funded debt of In-na, on the first day of January, 1851, it is sug-

diana, on the first day of January, 1851, it is suggested—

"I That, for the arrears of interest on all the bonds up to the first day of July, 1846, certificates be given to the holders, payable on the first day of January, 1851, or then funded, at the pleasure of the State, in stock bearing interest at five per cent. from and after the first day of January, 1851 and,

"2d. That, for the arrears of interest accruing between the first day of July, 1846, and the first day of January, 1851, like certificates be given, with the privilege of funding the same at the latter date in a similar manner; and from that period (1st January, 1851) the interest in full upon the whole debt to be paid from the sources above alfuded to—that is to say, three per cent. from the general revenues of the State, derived from taxation, and the balance from the revenues of the entire canal, from the State line to the Ohio river.

their preservation I look for a continuance of our happy form of government. I have never compromised an article of this creed; and I never will come what may." He first message was delivered on the 16th. He traces much of the embarrass ments of the banks and the people to the extension laws, which permitted the debtors of the bank (whose indebtedness in the easies of 1837-2 amounted in the reason of 1837-2 amounted in the propiet of the state and the other two of 371 per cent each—authorizing public loans, also, payable in like instances. He recommends the adoption of such "measures as may promise to collect the largest amount of the recommends the adoption of such "measures as may promise to collect the largest amount of the entire indebtedness to the banks with the least expense, and at the same time, bring their at fairs to the most speedy adjustment and conclusion, compatible with that important object." He representable with that important object. He recommends after various officers, salaries, de-, and recommends the propriety of dispensing with all the officers of the State bank, and of each of the branches to call in the debts. He recommends some incaures to be taken to provide for the payment of the interest of the State debt as it may hereafter become due. The message is principally confined to the condition of the banks and the finances.

Tennessee—appointing agents at each of the branches to call in the debts. He recommends some incaures to be taken to provide for the payment of the interest of the State debt as it may hereafter become due. The message is principally confined to the condition of the banks and the finances.

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Tennessee—appointing agents at each of the debt of the debt of the state of t

RESPONSE TO THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE DEMOCRAPIC CITY CONVENTION OF BALTIMORE.

OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION OF BALTIMORE.

At a special meeting of the convention held on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., the following, among other proceedings, took place.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence from the city of Thomas Parkin Scott, eag., president of the convention, Colonel Henry S. Sanderson, first vice president, was called to the chair, who briefly and appropriately explained the object of the call of the convention, and submitted a set of resolutions as faintly expressive of the enthusiasm with which the message was received by the democracy of Baltimore; whereupon it was ordered by the convention that Colonel Henry S. Sanderson, Robert M. McLane, John Kettlewell, Joshua Vansant, and Major Issac Glass, should act as a committee to carry out the object of the convention; who, after consultation, unanimously reported the resolutions submitted by Colonel Sanderson; all of which were received and adopted with an enthusiasm worthy of the occasion and the cause.

The convention was then addressed for some time by R. M. McLane, esq., with an ability and eloquence that riveted the closest attention from all present.

Whereas the President of the United States has submitted to the people and their representatives his first annual message: and whereas it embraces

Whereas the President of the United States has submitted to the people and their representatives his first annual message; and whereas it embraces questions of the most vital importance to this generation, to those who are to follow in all time to come, and to the advancement of I're principles throughout the world; and whereas it is pre-eminently distinguished alike by its lofty patriotism, great ability, profound sagacity, and wholly American feeling, we deem it appropriate and due to him, as it is our highest privilege and gratification, to express the enthusiasm and spirit with which it was received by the democracy of Baltimore; be it therefore

received by the democracy of Baltimore; be it there fore

Resolved, That the spontaneous and unpremeditated call and election of James K. Polk from the ranks of the papels to the high responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy of this mighty confederacy, formed an advent in the political history of the republican party, which has been most gloriously sustained by the wisdom, patriotism, profound knowledge, and logical demonstration of truth which so pre-eminently distinguish his first great message to the American people. With an eye single to the honor and welfare of his country, we find him discussing the most abstrues principles of political economy with a plainness which the humblest understanding can comprehend, yet with a purity of language that not only disarms criftism, but fastens conviction upon the most prejudiced and powerful intellects. The true attitude in which he has placed our republic to all the nations of the earth will not form an era in the history of our own country alone, but in that of the whole world. Temperately, but firmly—calmly, but justly, he has placed our rights upon the most elevated principles of morality and equity, while his manifest reliance upon the integrity of a free people will never mislead or betray him.

Resolved, That we rejoice with heartfelt inv in the

FIRE IN COLUMBUS, (GA.)-The Muscogco Demtook place in Columbus, on the night of the 19th. The space burnt is 690 by 300 feet. Buildings estimated between one hundred and one hundred and the space burnt is 690 by 300 feet. Buildings estimated between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No estimate given of the loss in goods. General Macdugald seems to have been the greatest sufferer, his loss being sixteen or eighteen stores, worth \$50,000 and rented for \$6,000.

Mr. Josiah Pranglin, a fireman, was nearly killed by the falling of a wall. A clerk slept so sound that the cinders were falling on his bed when he was discovered and dragged out. The printing office of the Columbus Times was partly destroyed, but inthe Columbus Times was partly destroyed, but insured. St. Mary's bank building partly destroyed;

tions:

Resolved, That the citizens of the two parishes of St. Philips and St. Michaels do hereby tender to their fellow-citizens of the upper districts of our State their kindliest sympathies for the suffering produced amongst them by the failure of their provision crop, and will cordially contribute their aid to alleviate that suffering.

2. Resolved, That a committee of twenty citizens be appointed in each ward of the city, and two committees on the Neck, for the purpose of taking up the contribution of the two parishes in aid of the suffering in the upper districts; and that the committees do immediately proceed around in their respective precincts to execute the duty intrusted to them.

hem.

3. Resolved, That the chairmen of these commit-ees, with the acting mayor of the city, be consti-uted an executive committee to receive all the con-ributions when collected, and to make all proper aringements for applying the same to relieve in the pper districts from the existing scarcity of

"The citizens of Charleston have heard with "The citizens of Charleston have heard with unfeigned regret of the suffering in the upper districts of our State, occasioned by the failure of the provision crop of the last season. The distress which such a calamity must produce, is increased by the fact that our country has been so peculiarly blessed with abundant grain crops, that the people are entirely unprepared to meet so rare and unexpected an emergency. The first and immediate effect which it has produced, has been a hasty emigration of those whose necessities were stronger than the ties which bound them to their domestic hearths. From the district of Spartanburg alone it is ascertained that upwards of two thousand persons have already fied from the destitution which awaited them, to

which bound them to their domestic hearths. From the district of Spartanburg alone it is ascertained that upwards of two thousand persons have already fled from the destitution which awaited them, to seek in the West some means of support. The condition of many of those who remain may be conceived, when it is known that in the whole district, not more than one-sixth of the usual provision crop has been made, while in many neighborhoods, there are entire fields which have produced scarcely a single ear of corn. In this calamity several of the adjacent districts have shared, and though, perhaps, not to the same extent, yet so great is the destitution, that they are unable to provide for the sufferers among themselves, much less for those in other districts. Throughout this region of toutirty, with the exception of Greenville, and perhaps of Pendleton districts, the districts are such as to sall forth the active sympathics of our people.

"In these circumstantes, the people of Charleston, both in the city and on the Neck, would do injustice to their own feelings, if they did not at once unite in giving their expression, and come forward to the relief of their fellow-citizens. Hitherto the scenes of want and privation which have called forth our sympathies, have been laid in foreign lands and out two country has been exempted, through the mercy of a kind Providence, from their heart-rending details. But now the realities of want are present at our own firesides, and within our own State, are heard the cries of families in want of bread. To such a cry the car of Charleston never has been deaf—from such appeals, the hearts of our people never will be turned; and although many of our citizens are struggling with the consequences of the same drught which has afflicted the rest of the State, and regret that their means of contribution have been thereby curtailed, yet are we all disposed cordially to come forward as one tian, and share our loaf with those who are sons of the same common mother—brethren of the same househ

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES. MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1845.

Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1845.

sured. St. Mary's bank building partly destroyed; contents saved. The fire burnt six hours.

A public meeting at Charleston, in South Carolina, was very respectably attended on the 22d December. Charles M. Furman was president. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen of eminence; to wit: Messrs. Memminger, Hunt, Philips, and Seymour.

Col. Memminger introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of the two parishes of St. Philips and St. Michaels do hereby tender to their fellow-citizens of the upper districts of our State their kindlest sympathics for the suffering produced a mindlest two parts of the circuit court in this case, with costs.

No. 40.—Alexander Rankin, et al., vs. Jesse Hoyt. In error to the circuit court of the United States for South Alabama. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the circuit court in this case, with costs.

No. 40.—Alexander Rankin, et al., vs. Jesse Hoyt. In error to the circuit court of the United States for South Alabama. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the circuit court in this case, with costs.

No. 40.—Alexander Rankin, et al., vs. Jesse Hoyt. In error to the circuit court of the United States for South Alabama. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the circuit court in this cause, with costs.

No. 40.—Alexander Rankin, et al., vs. Jesse Hoyt. In error to the circuit court of the United States for South Alabama. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the circuit court of the United States for South Alabama. Mr. Justice No. 30.—Alexander Rankin, et al., vs. Jesse Hoyt. In error to the circuit court of the United States for South Alabama. Mr. Justice No. 30.—Alexander Rankin, et al., vs. Jesse Hoyt. In error to the circuit court of the United States for South Alaba

No. 40.—Alexander Rankin, et al., vs Jesse
Hoyt. In error to the circuit court of the United
States for New York. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judges
net of the circuit court in this case, with costs.
No. 61—Lyman A. Spalding vs. the People of
the State of New York, ex rel. Frederick F. Backus. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the circuit court in this cause, with costs.
No. 2.—Ex parts. In the matter of Turner Dixon vs. Joseph H. Miller. Rule on judges of the
circuit court of the United States for the district of
Columbia, to show cause thy a mandamus, &c.
Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of
the court, overruling the motion made in this case
of said circuit court to amend their return, by add
ing thereto a statement of the proceedings in this
case.
No. 47.—Charles Clifton, claimant, &c., plaintiff

No. 47.—Charles Clifton, claimant, &c., plaintiff No. 47.—Charles Clifton, claimant, &c., plaintiff in error, es. the United States. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Meredith for the plaintiff in error.

No. 48.—James Buckley, claimant, &c., plaintiff in error, es. the United States. This cause was argued by Mr. Meredith for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Attorney General for the defendants in error.

No. 49.—Lessee of George Zeller, et al., plaintiff in error, es. Jacob K. Eckert, et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Mr. C. J. Ingersolt for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Dec. 21. From the New Orleans Picayune, Dec. 21.

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The ship Victoria, Captain Hartshorn, sailed from Rio de Janeiro November Ist, and arrived at this port yesterday. We have no later political news thin previously received. The latest dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 10th October, and Montevideo to the 7th.

Capt. Hartshorn reports that on the 31st October, Com. Turner, in the United States frigate Raritan, proceeded up the Rio de la Plate to take command of the sloop-of-war Boston, and in company with the brig Bainbridge to return home. Cart. Gregory would take command of the Raritan, and remain in command on the station until relieved by the ship Saratoga, which was daily expected to arrive.

Coarus Chaisti.—The schooner Rosella, Shipman, left Corpus Christi on the 12th instant, and arrived at this port yesterday. Captain Shipman reports that a large number of Mexican traders had arrived, and a very brisk trade was being carried on, principally by the merchants. The stuters had not been able to dispose of Lieir goods, owing to a difficulty arising from the fact that the duties had not been settled with the Texan government.—N. O. Piccourse.

The crear chess match —A game was played yesterday morning by Messrs. Stanley and Rousseau, which, after occupying the time from 10 until near 3 o'clock, resulted in being decided a drawn one. The interest grows deeper and deeper in this great match. The score now stands Stanley 10; Rosseau 7, drawn 5—N. O. Pleajunts. AN IMPORTANT CASE .- An important case is

As insportant case is before the Supreme Court at Washington, in which a fund of \$500.000, deposited in various moneyed institutions in Philadelphia, is involved. The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that it has been litigated since the year 1824, in England and this country, and is a contest for the large fortune of Mr. Aspden, who died about 25 years ago in London.—Pennsylvanian.

Cherokee nation, near Evansville, recently sent an express to Fort Gibs n, and also to Fort Smith, making application for additional forces, to be employed in quelling disturbances in the Indian country.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.

The following letter from Cape Haytien has been received at the Philadelphia Exchange:

"CAPE HAYTIEN, Dec. 5.

"A Spanish schooner from Puerto Rico was brought into this port yesterday as a prize. President Pierrault, however, has ordered her to be given by the property of the proper The following letter from Cape Haytien has been received at the Philadelphia Exchange:

"CAPE HAYTIEN, Dec. 5.

"A Spanish schooner from Puerto Rico was brought into this port yesterday as a prize. President Pierrault, however, has ordered her to be given up immediately, and has requested the mediation of the British consult to arrange the indemnity with the captain for insult, wrong, and loss sustained. He has also ordered the admiral to molest no vessel hereafter, not under the Dominican flag. The French war-stemmer 'Tonnerue' returned again into port this morning, probably upon the consular agent's affairs, concerning which I wrote you full particulars per brig Genius, which sailed this morning for you' port. (Net yet arrived.) The schooner Nonpareil, Captain Tilghman, late of Philadelphis, has been sold to the Haytien government for a man-of-war; brig Silenius, from Boston, touched off port this morning, landed a passenger and proceededon. The brig Arriel, Wright, from Boston, dicharging, arrived the 3d. Doubloons \$56 a 59, currency. Referring you to letter per brig Genius, I am, with respect,

"Yours, &c.,

"Yours, &c.,

"Port-au-Prince papers to the 7th inst. have been received by an arrival at New York."

The difficulties between the Dominicans and Haytiens continued in full force. A French commercial agent, residing at Cape Haytien, had been ordered off by the black's, for acting as a sort of spy for the Dominicans. Not leaving immediately, he was marched down to the beach, and made to swim off to a Haytien man-of-war, on board of which he received a severe flogging. This created some sensation, and may lead to the blockade of all the Haytien ports by the French. A steamer conveying information of the occurrence had been despatched to the French admiral on the coast, but had not returned on the 6th inst.

From the New York Herald.

From the New York Herald.

Thinks Dat's Exter from this Argentine are protic—The barque Mason Barney, Captain Scott,
arrived this morning from Buenos Ayrea, whence
she sailed on the 25th of October.

The ports of Buenos Ayres were still under blockade by the Anglo-French squadrons. All merchant
vessels then in port; however, had to the 1st of November at suarise to load and icave.

The American corvette Boston was at Montevideo, whither the Bainbridge had gone.

There were forty-three merchant vessels at Buenos Ayres on the 18th of October, of which eleven
were British, nine American, three French, and four
Brazilian.

THE MAY EMIGRATION TO OREGON.

THE MAY EMIGRATION TO OREGON.

The company of emigranis—nearly 2,000 strong —who commenced their journey to Oregon in May last, have again been heard from. Dr. White, the bearer of the Oregon memorial lately presented to Congress, also brought to the States various letters from the emigrants whom he met on the 3d of September, still advancing on their journey. They were then within four or five weeks of their journey and the within four or five weeks of their journey send—the Wallamette country. In writing jouck, some of them speak of the toil and endurante which is required in accompleshing such an undertaking; but they add that nothing like suffering has been known to them.

Colonel Taylor, formerly of Allen county, Ohio, writes thus. "I have never yet rued the trip; though if I do not like the country well, I will go to California this winter to look around, and perhaps from there to the Sandwich islands." The emigrants had been feasting upon fine salmon, which abound in the waters over which they had recently passed. They had lost only ten or twelve head of caute out of about two hundred with which they stated. Notwithstanding this, they recommend that (in consequence of the great trouble) none but a few cows for milk should be taken hereafter. Another emigrant, formerly a citizen of Putmam county, Ohio, writes back a sprightly and very interesting letter, which is published in the Kalida Venture. We make the following extract:

"Some fifty of our emigrant wagons took the California road on Casia river. The British at Fort Hall and other posts are persuading all they can to go to California. In order to do this, they picture out to them California as a perfect paradies, and Oregon as a poor country; and that it is almost impossible for them to get to Oregon, as they have a desert of 100 miles to cross, and Snake river to cross twice, and it is so deep as to with their oxen and wagons; that the Indians below have become hostile, and determined not to let them pass, &c.

**J. The other server all thomes and without the same of the server of t

the responsible, and stigmatise them with infamy under the such sircumstances. It is with no view to justify error that allusion is made to the example of our more christian brethren. There is sufficient more disturbancea, if left to the free exercise of their rightful prerogatives.

"In reference to the refugees who have fled into the State, it may be proper to say they left of their own accord, and can return of their own accord. There is no evidence that the danger from which they fled is more than imaginary.

"In all their excitement, no unkindness has been shown to any citizen of the United States by the Indians; no armed party has croased the State line; and a general feeling of friendship has been manifested lowards the whites."

At the latest dates at Fort Smith, it was residued.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. GENTLEMEN: I have this day transmitted to Governor Mouton my resignation of the high trust which you had confided in me.

The President of the United States has appointed

which you had confided in me.

The President of the United States has appointed me to discharge an important and arduous duty, that of endeavoring to arrange by negotiation the difficulties between us and our sister republic of Mexico.

This change of the scene and character of my public service was not sought for by me. I had no higher ambition than that of representing a Louisiana constituency in the councils of the nation. But when called upon by the chief magistrate of the Union to conduct a negotiation in which the interest of the whole country, but especially of our portion of it, are so deeply involved, I did not feel at liberty to decline.

The necessity of addressing you in this public form I would have wished to avoid; but reasons connected with my mission, which you will understand and appreciate, rendered it impossible for me to take leave of you personally, and in the informal manner which would have been most agreeable to me.

My resignation will be received in sufficient

My resignation will be received in sufficient season to enable the vacancy in the district to be filled without the inconvenience of a special election. Your new representative can arrive at Washingson before any of the important business of the season will be matured; and while I regret that I cannot contribute my humble aid to many measures in which the people of Louisiana are more peculiarly interested, I am gratified by the reflection that the first congressional district has many citizens who with equal zeal nossess superior capacity to represent you efficiently.

with equal seal mossess superior capacity to teptesent you efficiently.

I trust that a favorable issue of the negotiations
with Mexico may enable me to enjoy the actisfaction of returning among you at no very distant period; but of this at least I am sure, that neither time
nor distance can ever diminish the profound gratitude which I entertain for the repeated evidences I
have received of your confidence.

From the Buenos Ayres Packet, Oct. 1s.

The combined forces of England, France, and "Young Italy," flushed with the success of their exploits at Colonia, Martin Garcia, and Gualeguachu, where there was nothing at all to oppose them, and undismayed by the repulse experienced at Soriano, carried their conquering arms to Paysandu, in the hope of taking and sacking that very important town. But, as was to have been expected, the expedition has terminated in the complete defeat of the unholy allisnee, to the no small chagrin, it is presumed, of those pughacious "petice-frakers," Messrs. Ouseley and Duffaudis. The particulars of the affair have not yet come to hand, but of the fact there can be no doubt, as Captain Charles Hotham, of the Gorgon, who is up the Uruguay, is understood to have communicated it to the blockaders. The following is a memoranda of the blockaders guenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron:

The brig warned off by the Curacoa on the 7th inst., sailed from Montevideo on the 16th. Shewes met the Spanish heig Centinela, as supposed. The latter is still lying at Ensenada.

11th and 12th inst.—Nothing new.

14th—The Spartan sailed to-day for Montevideo, as did also the French corvette, one of her boats with the shore.

are referred to the new remedy offered for sale as advertised in our columns. Certificates of no common order attest its intrinsic value as a curative, far beyond the ordinary preparations of the kind. J. F. Callan, esq., is the agent for this city and Dis-

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Washington, Dec. 27, 1845. NOTICE is hereby given, that licences issued for butchers' stalls, keeping dogs, and huck-stering, will expire on the 31st inst., and must be renewed, according to law, at this office, within tendays thereafter, between the hours of 10 a.m. and

C. H. WILTBERGER, Dec 30-d2w

Register.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA, History of, and of other territories on the northwest coast of North America, accompanied by a geographical view and map of those countries, and a number of documents as proofs and illustrations of the History, by Robert Greenhow; second edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged.

Just received for sale by
D. c 30

F. TAYLOR.

DRAWN NUMBERS of the Alexandria Lot

RAWN NUMBERS of the Alexandria I tery, No. 49, drawn 27th December, 1845: 57 55 4 28 51 20 1 49 12 25 3 74 On Wednesday, December 31, ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. \$30,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—\$4,000—\$3,000 &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50. On Saturday, 3d January, No. 1, for 1846. SPLENDID SCHEME. \$40,000 | 40 prizes of 12,000 | 60 | do 5,000 | 60 | do 3,620 | &c. do do 3,520 | &c. &c. Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.

Treeter Stub-naives 53—quarters \$2 50.

For sale by

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,

Next door east of National Hotel, Washing
City, D. C.

Dec 29—diftd THIRD CONCERT.

THIRD CONCERT.

Thursday, January 1st, 1846—United States Hotel.

IN consequence of the great applause and brilliant audience with which the concerts of Mr. and the Misses Sloman have been honored, the third will take place on Thursday evening, January 1st, 1846, when a splendid selection of music, interspersed with comic songs, will be given—the concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For full particulars see programme. particulars see programme.

By A. Green, Auctioneer. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-TURE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 30th instant, I shall sell, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the furniture of a gentleman declining house-keeping, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and the alley a little cast of the National hotel. I enumerate in

nttle cast of the National hotel. I chumerate in part—
I fine rosewood secretary
Mahogany marble-top sideboard, sofa
Do. duning and breakfast tables
Do. fine large writing table
Do. wardrobe and furniture secretary
Do. bureaus, washstands, hat-racks, &c.
2 gilt martel glasses; solar, estral, side, wall, and 2 gitt mantel glasses; solar, estral, side, wal other lamps
Fine gilt aolar chandelier
Feather beds, bedding, and bedsteads
Fine painted and venitian window blinds
A large lot of gilt ornaments for curtains
Several Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, matting, A lso, a good lot of kitchen utensils
A good lot of wood and coal.
Terms cash.

A. GREEN

A. GREEN. Dec. 27-2t

FRANCE & CO.'s old established prize of-

fice four doors west of Brown's.

Drawn numbers of

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 49. 57, 55, 4, 28, 51, 20, 1, 49, 12, 25, 3, 74.

We had the pleasure of distributing a large nun-ber of prizes in the above lottery to our customers. Now drawing, on Wednesday, December 31st Alexandria Lottery, class 312— \$30,000 -10,000 5,000 4,000 1,000 &c. GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize of
1 prize of
1 prize of
1 prize of
25 prizes of Tickets\$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
For prizes, call at R. FRANCE & CO.'s office.
Dec. 29

THE SUBSCRIBERS
FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SURGEON DENTISTS.

RESPECTFULLY tender their me

For a volume of references, or further infortion, plense call at the office, a few doors east for Coleman's National Hotel, acar Four-and-street, on Pennsylvania avenue.

Office hours from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.
N. DODGE, D. B. J. L. DODGE, M. D.
The following is from the Knickerbocker, for yember, 1844:

The following is from the Knickerbocker, for vember, 1844:

"Dr. N. Dodge, of No. 623 Broadway, is untionally one of the first among the better educlans of dentists in the metropolis; and he has reward of his works' in the ample patronage whe attracts 'from the fushionable world."

E. Dec. 30—cod3w*

DENTAL SURGERY, DODGE AND PARMELE.

DODGE AND PARMELE,
DODGE AND PARMELE,
York, having practised the three past we
in this city, respectfully announce to their fi
e and the public that they have concluded to
I their Washington office open during the entire
in future, at their present location on Pennsyl
avenue, near Tenth street, where one or both o
partners may always be found in attendance; to
priends and the public, and invite all who ma
quire the advice and skill of the experienced
practical dentist to call on them, learn their te
and examine their claims to public confidence
patronage. They would particularly call atte
to their patent method of fastening artificial
when set on gold plate which is used by them in
in the city of Washington. The most prom
advantages are the following:

1st. It saves the pain attendant upon the rem
of the roots of the front teeth when in a healthy
dition, and makes those roots highly useful in

ways clean.

The great improvement secured by this needs but to be seen in order to be understrused to be appreciated. It is universally control by those who have availed themselves of

From the Hon. Silas Wright, late of the U. S. Small now Governor of New York. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1843.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1843.

Dr. J. Smith Dodge, upon his arrival in Washington to open an office as a Surgeon Dentist, posented to me letters from several friends in New York of the highest respectability and stoofing containing the strongest and the most favorable is timonials, both as to the excellence of his print character and his superior professional qualifications. These satisfactory evidences of the manner of the strongest and the Dentist induced me at once to engages professional services of Mr. Dodge for my as family; and my wife and myself are now able, for personal experience, to add our own equally fave skilful dentist. This testimony is thus gives is me, as well in obedience to the earnest solicitates of respectable and worthy friends in New Yes who have for many years experienced the skill as fidelity of the doctor in his profession, as to a convictions of his personal and professional men.

From the Hon. John W. Davis, Speaker of the of Representatives.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1845.

Washington, D. G., Dec. 23, 1843.

I take pleasure in stating that Dr. L. Parmels, this city, has executed for me an excellent piece work in the line of his profession—one which se eral other dentists of high repute declined to undtake as being impracticable; but by the skill Dr. P. it has been done, not only in good professional style, but is highly serviceable and satisfactory.

Having enjoyed the professional services of Dr. J. Smith Dodge, I most cordially recommend his to my friends and the public as a most accomplished operator in dental surgery, and every way entitled to their personal and professional confidence.

HORACE STRINGFELLOW,

I take great pleasure in adding my testimosy the foregoing, having received for myself and of members of my family, the benefit of the profess al services of Dr. Parmele, to my entire satisfacts

CT. JEAN'S METTALINE GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—The following article is copied from the Brookiya Sur, in which paper it appeared editorially. The reposition of the Rev. Dr. Cox, is sufficient to warrant the public that, so far as he is concerned, this test monial in favor of the galvanie plaster is entirely free from deception; and, in fact, all of the centactes obtained for these plasters are of the most unexperience.

"We take plasters."

cates obtained for these plasters are of the most unexceptionable character:

"We take pleasure in referring our readers to the following certificate, in connexion with the stert itsement in our columns to-day. Emanating, as it does, from the good heart and sound head of a gentleman so well and favorably known in the community as the Rev. S. H. Cox. D. D., of his city any commendation of ours would be wholly superfluous. The certificate itself, in connexion with scores of others of like character, speaks for itself, and sceptics have only to see, examine, and judge for themselves.

"I have had the pleasure and the profit of proving lately the value of the 'galvanic strengthems' plaster,' in its application near my right shoulds, where I felt a novel sensation of rheumaism. I seems well adapted to its end; and without a knowledge of its constituent properties, or caring scientification of the control of the c

Dec 30-

BANK OF THE METAPORISH

December 29, 1845.

CONFORMABLY to usinge, this bank will set to be open on Thursday, the fat of January; set is requested that all persons then having our payable at this bank, will attend to them previously.

Dec 29—3tif

R'D SMITH,

Cashlet.

TEN SPLENDID CARRIAGES AT AUC.
1846, at 11 o'clock, I will sell, in front of my stere,
ten very superior finished carriages, they will be
waranted one year, viz:
2 close carriages, new rockaway style
3 falling-top rockaways
2 standing-top rockaways, with doors on the
side

side

1 second-hand carryall and harness, &c. &c. WM. MARSHALL,

JOHN W. DAVIS, of India WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., February 20, 1843.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
December 29, 1845.

THE board of trustees have this day declared dividend of three and a half per cent out of me profits of the bank for the last six months, will be paid to the stockholders on or after the side January next ensuing.

RED SMITH.

R'D SMITH, Cashier Dec 29-3uf

I square close carrige, for six persons
2 buggy-wagons, with leather falling-top
Also, a handsome lot of single and double